AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Replace the Brief Description of the Drawings section with:

Fig. 1 is a drawing for explaining a connection cable between an inverter, which is a power converter driven by PWM control, and a motor;

Figs. 2A and 2B are (first) drawings that illustrate line-to-line voltage waveforms between both ends of the connection cable shown in Fig. 1;

Figs. 3A and 3B are (second) drawings that illustrate line-to-line voltage waveforms between both the ends of the connection cable shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram depicting the structure of a power-converter control apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram depicting a basic structure of a three-phase voltage inverter for use in the embodiment as the power converter driven by PWM control;

Fig. 6 is a drawing for explaining a relation between turned-on IGBT elements and voltage vectors in eight control states of the inverter shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a drawing for explaining voltage vectors;

Fig. 8 is a drawing for explaining a relation between phases and voltage vectors;

Fig. 9 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of a voltage-vector adjusting unit shown in Fig. 4;

Figs. 10A ~~and~~, 10B, and 10C are diagrams for explaining loci of magnetic flux vectors when the voltage vectors are adjusted;

Fig. 11 is a time chart for explaining the operation of a firing-pulse generating unit shown in Fig. 4;

Figs. 12A to 12D are drawings for explaining a relation between the progression of the voltage vectors and line-to-line voltages;

Fig. 13 is a drawing that depicts line-to-line voltage patterns extracted in view

of a pulse polarity, an output time of zero-voltage vectors, and an output time of voltage vectors other than the zero-voltage vectors;

Figs. 14A to 14H are drawings for explaining surge voltages occurring due to the line-to-line voltages shown in Fig. 13;

Fig. 15 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of a voltage-vector adjusting unit included in a controlling device for the power controller according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 16 is a block diagram depicting the structure of a power-converter control apparatus according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 17 is a flowchart showing a voltage-vector adjusting unit shown in Fig. 16;

Fig. 18 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of a voltage-vector adjusting unit included in a power-converter control apparatus according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 19 is a block diagram showing a power-converter control apparatus according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 20 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of a voltage-vector adjusting unit shown in FIG. 19;

Fig. 21 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of a voltage-vector adjusting unit included in a power-converter control apparatus according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 22 is a block diagram depicting the structure of a power-converter control apparatus according to a seventh embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 23 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of a voltage-vector adjusting unit shown in Fig. 22;

Figs. 24A to 24C are drawings for explaining an error-calculating operation to be performed by the voltage-vector adjusting unit shown in Fig. 22;

Fig. 25 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of a voltage-vector adjusting unit included in a power-converter control apparatus according to an eighth embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 26 is a flowchart for explaining the operation of a voltage-vector adjusting unit included in a power-converter control apparatus according to a ninth embodiment of the present invention.